

104 Y 4. IN 8/16:M 74

CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF MONGOLIA ON THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC MULTIPARTY ELECTIONS HELD IN MONGOLIA ON JULY 29, 1990; ENCOURAGING THE PEACE PROCESS IN SRI LANKA; AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE CONCERNS OF THE PEOPLES OF OCEANIA AND CALL UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE TO CEASE ALL NUCLEAR TESTING AT THE MORUROA AND FANGATAUFA ATOLLS

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# MARKUP

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H. RES. 158, H. RES. 181, AND  
H. CON. RES. 80

—————  
JULY 13, 1995  
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Printed for the use of the Committee on International Relations



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(III)



**MARKUP SESSION: H. RES. 158, H. RES. 181  
AND H. CON. RES. 80**

**THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1995**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,  
*Washington, DC.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 9:31 a.m. in room 2255, Rayburn House Office Building, the Hon. Doug Bereuter (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. BEREUTER. The subcommittee will now come to order. I ask unanimous consent that we may proceed with the markup of three resolutions as indicated on the notice notwithstanding the absence of a quorum. Is there objection?

Hearing none, we will proceed. Today I thank my colleagues in attendance for their participation. We meet in open session to consider three legislative resolutions: H. Res. 158, a resolution congratulating the people of Mongolia on the fifth anniversary of the democratic multiparty elections; H. Res. 181, a resolution encouraging the resumption of the peace process in Sri Lanka; and, H. Con. Res. 80, the concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should recognize the concerns of the people of the South Pacific, and expressing a call upon the Government of France to cancel its proposed nuclear testing program.

The first order of business then will be H. Res. 158 relating to the democratic transition in Mongolia, which the clerk will report.

The CLERK. H. Res. 158, congratulating the people of Mongolia on the fifth anniversary of the first democratic multiparty elections held in Mongolia on July 29, 1990.

Mr. BEREUTER. Without objection, further reading of the resolution will be dispensed with, printed in the record, and open for amendment. This resolution was introduced on May 25, 1995, by myself, the subcommittees ranking member Mr. Berman, the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee, as well as Mr. Leach and Mr. Rohrabacher.

[H. Con. Res. 158 appears in the appendix.]

Mr. BEREUTER. Before we begin the formal process of considering the resolution I would like to make a few comments and then I will recognize a ranking member, or another member of the subcommittee for comments that they might wish to make.

With respect to H. Res. 158, the resolution before us today has one simple objective. To commend the people of Mongolia for the remarkable progress the country has made since 1990. Mongolia has made great strides from a one party Soviet dominated Com-

munist country, to an independent multiparty free market democracy.

Within a year from the fall of the Berlin Wall, the popularly elected Mongolian legislature whose election we are commemorating in this resolution, enacted a new constitution which declared Mongolia an independent, sovereign republic with guaranteed civil rights and freedoms.

These changes were not only dramatic in scope and speed, they were also accomplished without firing a shot and with little concrete support from the outside. These accomplishments are worthy of congressional commendation. That is why we are pursuing this resolution.

The political changes of the 1990–91 period also mark the beginning of Mongolia's efforts to develop a market economy. Mongolia continues to press ahead with economic reform, including privatization of the economy, price deregulation, and the establishment of a single exchange rate.

Much needs to be done to consolidate these reforms. The best hope for accelerated growth in Mongolia is to attract foreign investment. Further, liberalize the economy and expand trade with non-traditional partners.

The United States has sought in modest ways to assist Mongolia's movement toward democracy and a market oriented reform. We accorded Mongolia Most-Favored-Nation trading status. We have concluded a bilateral tax treaty and overseas private investment corporation agreement.

We have supported Mongolia's entry into the IMF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. We have provided \$35 million in assistance, largely in the area of technical assistance and training. In short, Mongolia represents a good example of universality of civil and political rights and provides evidence that political freedom and economic development are not mutually exclusive.

I might also add the preparation of this resolution received the encouragement of the State Department. I would now call upon any other member who might wish to comment upon the resolution before us.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. Yes. Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON. I agree with everything you said. I think it is a fine resolution. Mr. Kim had an amendment, which I think would add to the resolution. I do not know if there are any objections to it, but if there are not, in the absence of Mr. Kim I would propose this amendment for him.

Mr. BEREUTER. I certainly have no objections to it. I would ask the staff if it is your understanding that Mr. Kim is still away? If so, let Mr. Burton proceed with it?

Mr. BURTON. I would think it would be appropriate for you to offer it then.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman, I will be happy to then offer the amendment which was preoffered by Mr. Kim which says that on page 3, line 3, after "human rights", insert "including the full protection of religious freedom and other civil liberties." I will make that motion.



Mr. BEREUTER. Without objection the amendment will be considered as read, and printed in the record. Are there any further comments upon the proposed amendment of Mr. Kim offered by Mr. Burton?

[The amendment follows:]

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 158 OFFERED BY MR. KIM

Page 3, line 3, after "human rights" insert ", including the full protection of religious freedom and other civil liberties."

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I would like to commend you and the ranking member for proposing this resolution. And I want to express my strongest support of the resolution and congratulate the people and the Government of Mongolia in their efforts for more democratization of that country. I commend you and the members of this subcommittee for bringing this resolution for consideration.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank you very much. Are there further comments? I would just say I fully support the amendment of the gentleman from California, offered by the gentleman from Indiana. The question is then on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Burton. All those in favor say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. BEREUTER. All those opposed say no. The amendment is agreed to. Are there further amendments to the resolution? If there are no further amendments the question occurs on agreeing to the amendment to the resolution as amended. As many as are in favor say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. BEREUTER. As many as are opposed say no. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes do have it. The resolution as amended is agreed to. The next order of business will be H. Res. 181, on the Sri Lanka peace process. The clerk will read H. Res. 181.

The CLERK. H. Res. 181, encouraging the peace process in Sri Lanka. Whereas the United States has enjoyed a long, cordial friendship with Sri Lanka—

Mr. BEREUTER. Without objection further reading of the resolution will be dispensed with, printed in the record, and open for amendment. H. Res. 181 was introduced by the distinguished ranking Democrat on the full committee, Mr. Hamilton, together with this member and the subcommittees ranking Democrat, Mr. Ber-

[H. Res. 181 appears in the appendix.]

I will recognize myself for a statement with respect to H. Res. 181. Located at the southern tip of the South Asia subcontinent, the small Indian Ocean island nation of Sri Lanka has for the last decade and a half been the site of one of the bloodiest ethnic wars.

The conflict has pitted the separatists Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, or Tamil Tigers, against the democratically elected Government of Columbo, with at least 30,000 and possibly as many as 50,000 Sri Lankans of all ethnic persuasions perishing in this bloody conflict.

With both sides weary of the unrelenting bloodshed, the cessation of hostilities went into effect at the beginning of 1995, and

the government and the Tamil rebels entered into a series of peace talks. Regrettably this peace was short lived and the Tamil Tigers unilaterally resumed their attacks on April 19.

The recent attacks have been particularly brutal, with a pair of transport aircraft being shot down and a fishing village burned to the ground with massive loss of life. In retaliation the government has launched its inevitable offensive against the Tiger-held territory.

Just this week government forces cut a broad swath through positions long controlled by the rebels, causing hundreds of casualties and displacing thousands of noncombatants. This pattern of rebel offensives and government counter-offensives is all too familiar. Over the past dozen years this cycle has been repeated time and time again.

H. Res. 181 calls on the parties to break out of this vicious cycle of death and destruction. The resolution recognizes the good faith efforts of the Sri Lanka Government to work for peace and commends the dramatic improvements in the governments human rights practices.

It also denounces all acts of violence and terrorism regardless of the perpetrators. H. Res. 181 calls on the parties to negotiate in good faith with a view to ending the conflict and finding a just and lasting peaceful settlement to the ethnic divisions which—while assuring the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka.

The resolution also encourages the United States to lend its good offices to help in resolving the conflict if so desired by the combat-ing parties. The Chair congratulates the ranking Democrat of the full committee, Mr. Hamilton, for his initiative in drafting the resolution.

First, it recognizes the real efforts made by the ruling government to respect human rights and achieve a just peace. As H. Res. 181 notes, the resolution recognizes improvements have indeed occurred. Second, the resolution places the House squarely on the side of peace in a conflict that has been every bit as brutal as the war in Bosnia.

I am pleased to cosponsor Mr. Hamilton's resolution and I would urge its passage. Are there any members who would like to speak on the resolution before us?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. On behalf of the ranking member of the full Committee on International Relations, I too would like to commend Mr. Hamilton for his initiative in introducing this resolution, and commend you as well as an original cosponsor of the resolution concerning the people of Sri Lanka.

I fully support the terms and provisions of the resolution, and urge the committee for its passage.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank you Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON. I will make that unanimous. I think it is a good resolution and I congratulate you and Mr. Hamilton on the sponsorship.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you very much Mr. Burton and Mr. Faleomavaega. Are there further amendments or further debate? Hearing none, the question occurs on agreeing to the resolution. As many as are in favor say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. BEREUTER. As many as are opposed say no. The ayes appear to have it, the ayes do have it and the resolution is agreed to. The next and final order of business of the day is H. Con. Res. 80, the French nuclear testing. The clerk will read H. Con. Res. 80.

The CLERK. H. Con. Res. 80, expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should recognize the concerns of the peoples of Oceania, and call upon the Government of France to cease all nuclear testing at the Moruroa and Fangataufa Atolls.

Mr. BEREUTER. Without objection further reading of the resolution will be dispensed with, printed in the record and open for amendment. I wanted to make sure the clerk had a chance to read those names. The Chair would ask the resolutions author, Mr. Faleomavaega, to explain his initiative.

[H. Con. Res. 80 appears in the appendix.]

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Thank you Mr. Chairman. I just want to express my gratitude to you and the ranking member Mr. Berman for joining me as original cosponsors of this resolution which recognizes the environmental concerns of some 28 million men, women and children who live in the Pacific region.

I am calling upon the Government of France not to resume nuclear testing on French Polynesia's Moruroa and Fangataufa Atolls. This measure has broad bipartisan support. I too would like to thank the members of the subcommittee, Congressman Jim Leach, Congressman Rohrabacher, Congressman Ackerman, and Congressman Kim who have also joined as original cosponsors.

Mr. Chairman, just weeks ago, President Chirac of France announced that France will abandon the global moratorium on nuclear testing, and intends to explode eight more nuclear bombs in the South Pacific beginning in September of this year.

The President of France has said that eight nuclear explosions, each up to 10 times greater than the Hiroshima bomb, will have no ecological consequences, and describes his decision as irrevocable. Mr. Chairman, after detonating at least 187 nuclear bombs in the heart of the South Pacific, France's intent to resume further nuclear poisoning of the South Pacific environment has resulted in a fire storm of outrage among the countries of the region, as well as with the world community.

Mr. Chairman, it is interesting to note that although France has detonated over 200 nuclear bombs in the past 35 years, not one of these bombs has been exploded on, above or beneath French soil. In the truest form of colonial aggression, France has instead exploded almost all of its nuclear bombs in its South Pacific colony after being driven out of Algeria, a former colony also used as a nuclear testing dump.

Mr. Chairman, if the Government of France must conduct nuclear detonations that undermine the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, and impede good faith negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty, then let it detonate these bombs in its rural areas and

farms there on French soil and see how the citizens of France feel about it.

I urge the members of the committee to adopt this resolution. I just wanted to share with the members and my colleagues what a nuclear explosion in the Moruroa Atoll looks like. It is a very pretty sight Mr. Chairman, but a very deadly sight. And knowing that this atoll has been subjected to radiation and contamination, we have no idea what the health records on Tahitian workers have been.

The French have been very secretive about it. We have no idea how they have been treated. This is how it looks like in the South Pacific. A very pretty picture Mr. Chairman, but a very lousy result because nuclear bombs do not kill people. They vaporize people.

And I think it is just utterly ridiculous to resume testing when 70 percent of the people of France object to nuclear testing. And yet this guy, Chirac, they call him sometimes the "Bulldozer", as he was described by former President Pompadieu, just goes ahead and does not give due consideration to the concerns of the 28 million people that live in this region.

Now as small as it may seem, that is almost half of the population of France itself. This is so ridiculous that the President of France wants to reverse the moratorium that was initiated by former President Mitterand. For all our good faith efforts to stop this madness, the President of France wants to do the opposite.

We have even offered our own technology—because what they are really trying to develop Mr. Chairman is computer simulation to make sure that the nuclear trigger works. Chirac says he wants to do it the French way, yet we have the technology and are willing to share with the Government of France. They refuse to take it.

This is utterly ridiculous and I urge my colleagues to accept this resolution.

Mr. BURTON. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BURTON. I am not familiar with that part of the South Pacific. I know that there are some beautiful islands down there, including American Samoa, your territory.

What I was wondering is the proximity of the other islands down there, and how far the radioactive fallout—these are all above ground tests, right?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. From what I understand, the atoll is basically a coral reef, which is on top of an undersea volcanic mountain. Now what the French have done is they just put a hole down there in this mountain, detonate their bombs in it and say well it is no problem.

The vitrification pressure from the explosion is supposed to contain the contamination in this mountain. Well there is no way of telling. Scientists admit that they do not know whether radioactive leakage is going to come out in 10 years, 100 years, or a 1,000 years. And the poor people in the Pacific get caught holding the bag on this whole thing.

Mr. BURTON. I understand they are going to run the test inside an existing or dead volcano?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. That is the problem. We do not know if it is a dead volcano.

Mr. BURTON. I understand, and if it erupts it could cause big problems. But what I am wondering is whether it is above or below ground testing?

Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA. It is supposed to be underground.

Mr. BURTON. Do you have any figures on how far the contamination goes with this underground testing?

Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA. The problem we have had is that the French Government a couple of years ago when they were conducting their tests, they invited their oceanographer Jacques Cousteau to look in to the situation and see if there is any sign of contamination.

Well the problem was, Cousteau went only half the distance of the depth to where the detonations occur. And he comes back and says there is no problem. Well because he never really went down there where the real heart of the problem was in terms of what is going to happen down there in this mountain, his findings are inconclusive.

So the concern here is that even the French scientists are inconclusive as to what is going to happen as a result of past nuclear testing, and the threat of having eight more nuclear explosions. We do not know what is going to happen here.

And you are talking about millions of fish and marine life that are going to be killed in the process. There is going to be one bomb a month for the next 8 months. It is utterly ridiculous.

Mr. BURTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GILMAN. Would the gentleman yield? Are those eight bombs going to be tested in the same site?

Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA. In the same site Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GILMAN. You may have a good volcano by then.

Mr. BEREUTER. Has the gentleman completed his remarks?

Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, very much. I would recognize myself for a few remarks. As the gentleman from American Samoa mentioned, one of the first acts of the newly elected French President Jacques Chirac has been to end its 3-year moratorium and resume nuclear testing in French Polynesia.

The first such test is to be conducted in September. Not surprisingly this decision has resulted in a torrent of opposition with diplomatic protests being lodged by virtually every nation in the South Pacific. Indeed the leaders of the French Polynesian islands where the tests are to be conducted are among the most vocal of the critics of President Chirac's decision.

Those who live in Oceania are understandably concerned about the environmental impact of the series of eight nuclear tests that have been scheduled. And they are deeply offended by the lack of consultation with the peoples of the region.

The issue surrounding nuclear testing issues are complicated and are not easily resolvable. It is a question that we in the United States have been grappling with for a number of years, and there is by no means unanimous support for the comprehensive test ban.

As long as nuclear weapons remain a cornerstone to this nations defense, there must be reassurances that the weapons are safe and reliable. In some cases this may require testing. However, if testing must be done basic common sense dictates that it be done in the

safest manner possible and under circumstances where the local populace has some voice in the decision.

As H. Con. Res. 80 makes clear, the French proposed tests will be conducted 12,000 miles from French soil, and in direct contravention to the wishes of the nations of the region. I would congratulate the gentleman from American Samoa for crafting a balanced resolution that has attracted broad bipartisan support. It reflects the genuine concerns of the peoples of the South Pacific and notes that the United States should call upon the Government of France to cease all nuclear testing in French Polynesia.

Are there further statements or amendments to the resolution before us?

Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA. I just want to make one more observation. At the time that we conducted our own nuclear testing program in the Pacific, I think there was quite an understanding that there were very serious environmental concerns.

Our own country has had some very serious problems with radioactive contamination. Some of the people who lived in the Pacific were subjected directly to nuclear contamination from the nuclear explosions that we conducted on the Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

In doing so, we have conducted atmospheric tests and we have done it on the water. We realize that this was unsafe and unfair. It is a sad commentary on our own nuclear testing program. But we have taken somewhat of a passive posture toward the French Government's nuclear testing because of the fear that we needed another ally militarily in case the cold war erupted with the U.S.S.R., during our super power rivalry.

But the problem is that the cold war is over today. The point I am making is that France has the third largest nuclear bomb arsenal in the world. It is really sad Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee that yes, the administration has expressed regret over French testing but I think we need to go further than that.

I think we have to be dead serious if the nuclear powers are to discourage other countries from pursuing nuclear stockpiles and holding their own tests. How can we justify asking Iran and Pakistan and India not to pursue nuclear arms, when a major democratic nation like France, a member of the Security Council, does completely the opposite?

Not only is it the height of hypocrisy in my opinion, but it just makes no sense at all that we allow France to do this. We might as well encourage them to continue testing 700 times more until they match the number of U.S. nuclear tests, and allow India and Pakistan to explode maybe 200 more bombs to catch up with the French.

This is the madness of it all. If we do not do something to curb this effort on the part of France, then it just makes the whole non-proliferation treaty a farce and a sham in my opinion. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. I recognize the chairman of the full committee, Mr. Gilman.

Mr. GILMAN. Just to make an inquiry, Mr. Faleomavaega, what is the closest population to this atoll?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. 200,000 people. These are the Tahitian people that live within the parameters of French Polynesia.

Mr. GILMAN. What is the distance from—

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. From my territory only 1,500 miles. That is the same as between Washington, D.C. and Denver, Colorado.

Mr. GILMAN. From the atoll?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Right. See the problem Mr. Chairman is that between Denver, Colorado and Washington, there is land. Nothing moves. Except maybe for the atmosphere. The problem in the Pacific with testing is that water currents move. And I have no idea where that current goes; whatever comes out of that French test site on the atoll is going to affect all of the island nations, including New Zealand, Australia, and Southeast Asia.

We do not know what is going to happen. And there is no one that can guarantee and tell the people of the Pacific that France's nuclear testing is safe. There is no guarantee whatsoever.

Mr. GILMAN. I just want to commend the gentleman and add my commendations to those expressed this morning for your bringing this to the attention of the Congress and giving us an opportunity to express views.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BURTON. May I have just one more question?

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON. I support your resolution. You know much more about American Samoa and that area than any of us, and your constituents are well represented.

I have just one question for you. Jacques Cousteau is one of the leading environmentalists in the world.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. He has made millions out of this thing.

Mr. BURTON. I have watched Jacques Cousteau and many times I have disagreed with him because I think sometimes he goes way off the beam. I do not understand it when he says the testing is safe, because he would appear to me to be one of those who would oppose it.

And you said that he said that he thought that there was no danger? Could you explain to me why he would say that?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Yes, Mr. Chairman. In my opinion Jacques Cousteau was used by the government. Simply because of his name.

Mr. BURTON. I see.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. And the implications of him saying the environment is safe. But the problem was according to scientists who evaluated Cousteau's study of this area, is that he only went half the distance of the depth of where France's nuclear detonations were taking place.

Mr. BURTON. I see.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. So, of course, he came out and said it is OK. But he really did not go down where the real problem was. That is the problem, his findings were inconclusive.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you.

Mr. BEREUTER. Are there further amendments? If there are no amendments the question then occurs on agreeing to the resolution. As many as are in favor say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. BEREUTER. As many as are opposed say no. The ayes appear to have it, the ayes do have it. And the resolution is agreed to. I would say to my colleagues on the subcommittee and especially in the presence of the chairman of the full committee, that there would seem to be some time urgency so we will bring these to the attention of the full committee as rapidly as possible. The anniversary with respect to Mongolia is July 29. Of course, we have a great controversy already under way about the nuclear testing in the South Pacific. And, of course, we have unfortunately recent very severe attacks taking place, and counter-attacks in Sri Lanka.

So I thank my colleagues including the chairman of the full committee for their cooperation and assistance this morning. That completes the markup agenda. The subcommittee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 9:58 a.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]



# APPENDIX

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IV

104TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. RES. 158

Congratulating the people of Mongolia on the 5th anniversary of the first democratic multiparty elections held in Mongolia on July 29, 1990.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. ROHRBACHER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## RESOLUTION

Congratulating the people of Mongolia on the 5th anniversary of the first democratic multiparty elections held in Mongolia on July 29, 1990.

Whereas in 1990 Mongolia ended nearly 7 decades of Soviet domination and single party Communist rule;

Whereas the 1992 Mongolian constitution established Mongolia as an independent and sovereign republic and guaranteed fundamental human rights;

Whereas the people of Mongolia enjoyed their first multiparty democratic elections on July 29, 1990, and their first direct presidential election on June 6, 1993;

Whereas the Department of State's 1994 Country Report on Human Rights practices commended Mongolia for "steady—if sometimes uneven—progress in its transition

from a highly centralized Communist-led state toward a full-fledged multiparty democracy”;

Whereas Mongolia continues its efforts to develop a market economy;

Whereas the United States has sought to assist Mongolia’s movement toward democracy and market-oriented reforms by granting most-favored-nation status and providing insurance by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, supporting Mongolia in international assistance organizations, and providing \$35,000,000 in bilateral assistance; and

Whereas United States-funded programs of nongovernment organizations, such as the National Endowment for Democracy and the Asia Foundation, have helped build democracy in Mongolia: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) commends Mongolia for courageous efforts  
3       to transform itself from a single-party state to a  
4       multiparty state and from a controlled to a free  
5       market economy;

6               (2) congratulates Mongolia for the swift and  
7       peaceful changes that have taken place since the ap-  
8       pearance of the internal reform movement in Decem-  
9       ber 1989;

10              (3) cites for particular praise Mongolia’s first  
11       multiparty democratic elections on July 29, 1990,  
12       and first direct presidential election on June 6,  
13       1993;

1           (4) urges the Government of Mongolia to con-  
2           tinue to strengthen and deepen democratic reform  
3           and human rights in order to enhance representative  
4           and accountable government;

5           (5) commends the parallel movement in Mongo-  
6           lia toward a free market economy through economic  
7           reforms;

8           (6) notes that the best hope for accelerated eco-  
9           nomic growth is to attract more foreign investment  
10          by further liberalizing the economy and expanding  
11          trade with nontraditional partners, including the  
12          United States; and

13          (7) pledges its continued support for democ-  
14          racy, human rights, and the development of a free  
15          market in Mongolia.

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104TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 181

Encouraging the peace process in Sri Lanka.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON (for himself, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. BERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## RESOLUTION

Encouraging the peace process in Sri Lanka.

Whereas the United States has enjoyed a long and cordial friendship with Sri Lanka;

Whereas as one manifestation of the warm ties between the United States and Sri Lanka, the First Lady of the United States visited Sri Lanka in April 1995;

Whereas Sri Lanka is a vibrant democracy whose government is committed to political pluralism, free market economies, and a respect for human rights;

Whereas the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam ("LTTE") have waged a protracted secessionist struggle in Sri Lanka for nearly 12 years;

Whereas an estimated 30,000 people have died in Sri Lanka as a result of these hostilities;

Whereas the Department of State's report on global terrorism names the LTTE as a major terrorist organization;

Whereas the LTTE is widely believed to have engaged in political assassinations, including the murder in 1994 of a leading candidate for the Sri Lankan presidency, and the killing in 1993 of President Ranasinghe Premadasa;

Whereas the government of President Kumaratunga initiated a dialogue with the LTTE in 1994, and took a number of other steps to ease tensions and set the stage for negotiations between the government and the LTTE, including lifting the ban on the transit of many commodities to Jaffna;

Whereas a cessation of hostilities in Sri Lanka went into effect on January 8, 1995;

Whereas 4 rounds of peace talks between the government and the LTTE took place; and

Whereas in April 1995, the LTTE withdrew from these negotiations and resumed military operations against the Government of Sri Lanka that have resulted in hundreds of casualties, including many innocent civilians: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2           (1) notes with great satisfaction the warm and  
3       friendly relations that exist between the United  
4       States and Sri Lanka;

5           (2) applauds the commitment to democracy  
6       demonstrated by the Sri Lankan people, in defiance  
7       of brutal acts of wanton terrorism;

1           (3) commends the Sri Lankan people and the  
2           Government of Sri Lanka for the significant im-  
3           provements in Sri Lanka in the area of human  
4           rights;

5           (4) applauds the cessation of hostilities in early  
6           1995 between the Government of Sri Lanka and the  
7           Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (“LTTE”) and  
8           deplores the resumption of fighting;

9           (5) calls on the LTTE to desist in its resort to  
10          arms, and to return to the negotiating table;

11          (6) calls on all parties to negotiate in good faith  
12          with a view to ending the current armed strife in Sri  
13          Lanka and to finding a just and lasting political set-  
14          tlement to Sri Lanka’s ethnic conflict while assuring  
15          the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka;

16          (7) believes that a political solution, including  
17          appropriate constitutional structures and adequate  
18          protection of minority rights, is the path to a com-  
19          prehensive and lasting peace in Sri Lanka;

20          (8) denounces all political violence and acts of  
21          terrorism in Sri Lanka, and calls upon those who  
22          espouse such methods to reject these methods and to  
23          embrace dialogue, democratic norms, and the peace-  
24          ful resolution of disputes;

1           (9) calls on all parties to respect the human  
2 rights of the Sri Lankan people; and

3           (10) states its willingness in principle to see the  
4 United States lend its good offices to help resolve  
5 the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, if so desired by all  
6 parties to the conflict.

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104TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 80

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should recognize the concerns of the peoples of Oceania and call upon the Government of France to cease all nuclear testing at the Moruroa and Fangataufa atolls.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1995

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA (for himself, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KIM, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. MINETA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should recognize the concerns of the peoples of Oceania and call upon the Government of France to cease all nuclear testing at the Moruroa and Fangataufa atolls.

Whereas the Government of France has been conducting nuclear tests over 10,000 miles from Paris on the South Pacific atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa in French Polynesia;

Whereas since 1966 France has detonated at least 187 nuclear explosions above, on, and under these coral atolls in



French Polynesia, including more than 140 underground nuclear tests;

Whereas there is considerable concern among the 28,000,000 people of the 22 countries and territories of Oceania regarding the adverse environmental effects in the region as a result of these nuclear tests;

Whereas the island nations of the South Pacific Forum were among the first to collectively endorse permanent extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and have supported all international non-proliferation controls;

Whereas the island governments of the South Pacific Forum have staunchly opposed France's nuclear testing in the region, applauded France's adherence to a global nuclear testing moratorium since 1992, and strongly deplore and condemn any decision to resume France's nuclear testing in the South Pacific;

Whereas despite France's claim that its nuclear testing program is absolutely safe, there is scientific evidence to suggest both that radioactive leakage has already occurred at the testing site and that additional, more serious leakage might occur in the next 10 to 100 years;

Whereas there is also concern in the region that the coral atoll, Moruroa, has been subjected to premature and accelerated aging as a result of the testing program, risking the structural integrity of the atoll and increasing the possibility of its disintegration; and

Whereas the leaders of France's insular territory, French Polynesia, have stated opposition to resume nuclear testing, joining fellow Pacific Island Governments, and it is

inherently unfair that they should be used as a test site for France's nuclear explosions: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the  
3 United States should recognize the concerns of the  
4 28,000,000 people from the nations and territories of Oce-  
5 ania and call upon the Government of France to cease all  
6 nuclear testing at the Moruroa and Fangataufa atolls.

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